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THIRD EDITION



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Boston • New York

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0-395-67161-2 (UPC)

Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data
The American heritage college dictionary. — 3rd ed.
p. cm.

ISBN 0-395-66917-0 (plain edge). — ISBN 0-395-44638-4 (thumb edge). — ISBN 0-395-66918-9 (deluxe binding).

1. English language—Dictionaries. 2. Americanisms.
PE1628.A6227 1993
423—dc20

92-42124
CIP

Manufactured in the United States of America


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3. Amer. jurist; associate (1870-80).
1. -arm-ing. -arm-er.
v. 2. To rob by force.
troudu made bany
interaction.
A fortified place.
effern. B. An

struc·tur·al *al*-*lən* (*strük'chär-ə-lr'm*) *n.* 1. A method of analyzing phenomena, as in linguistics or psychology, method by considering the elemental structures of the phenomena in a system of binary opposition. 2. A school that advocates and employs such a method. — *struc'tur'al-ly* *adv.* & *n.*
struc·tur·al·ly *al*-*lee* (*strük'chär-ə-lz'*) *adv.* *in* a *struc-tur-al* way. — *struc'tur-al-ly* *adv.* & *n.*
struc·tur·al·ly *al*-*lee* (*strük'chär-ə-lz'*) *adv.* *in* a *struc-tur-al* way. — *struc'tur-al-ly* *adv.* & *n.*
structural linguistics *n.* (*used with a sing. n.*) 1. A method of synchronic linguistic analysis employing structuralism, esp. in considering those formal structures, such as phonemes or semantics, that make up systems, such as phonology or syntax. 2. A school of such a method of linguistics, developed in the United States from the 1930's to the 1950's.
structural steel *n.* Steel shaped for use in construction.
struc·ture (*strük'tür*) *n.* 1. Something made up of a number of parts that are held or put together in a particular way. 2. The way in which parts are arranged or put together to form a whole; makeup. 3. The interrelation or arrangement of parts in a complex entity. 4. Something constructed. 5. *biol.* & *anat.* The arrangement or formation of the tissues, organs, or other parts of an organism. 6. An organ or other part of an organism. — *struc-tured, -tur-ing, -turen*. To give form or arrangement to. [*ME*, the process of building < *Lat. struere* < *struere*, *p.p.* of *struere*, to construct. See *star-*.]
struc·tured (*strük'tchard*) *adj.* 1. Highly organized. 2. *Psychol.* Having a limited number of coherent or nearly coherent elements. Used of a test.
structured programming *n.* *Comp. Sci.* A method of designing and writing programs in which the movements are organized to minimize error or misinterpretation.
stru·dal (*strü'däl*, *strü'döl*) *n.* A pastry made with fruit or cheese rolled up in a thin sheet of dough and then baked. [*Ger.* < *MHGer.*, *whirlpool*.]
strug·gle (*sträg'l*) *n.* & *v.* *glid, -gling, -glim*. — *intr.* 1. To exert muscular energy, as against a natural force or mass. 2. To be strenuously engaged with a problem, a task, or an undertaking. 3. To make a strenuous effort; strive. 4. To contend or compete. 5. To progress with difficulty. — *str.* To move or place (something) with an effort. — *n.* 1. The act of struggling. 2. Strenuous effort; striving. 3. Combat; strife. [*ME struglen*.] — *strug'gle* *n.* — *strug'gling* *by adv.*
strum (*strüm*) *v.* strummed. *strum-ming, struma*. — *tr.* 1. To play to be strung musical instrument by stroking or brushing the strings. 2. To play (music) in this way. — *intr.* To strum a stringed instrument. — *n.* The act or sound of strumming. [*Perh. imit.*] — *strum'mer* *n.*
stru·ma (*ströö'mä*) *n.*, *pl.* *-mas* (-mē) or *-mas*. 1. *A.* See *scrofula*. 2. See *gout*. 3. *Bot.* A cushionlike swelling at a moss capsule base. [*Lat. struma, scrofulous tumor*.] — *stru-mat'ic* (-mät'ik), *stru-mes'* (-mēs'), *stru'mous* (-mə's), *stru-mat'ous* (-mə'təs).
Stru·ma (*ströö'mä*). A river of W Bulgaria and NE Greece flowing c. 348 km (216 mi) to the Aegean Sea.
strum·pet *strüm'pit* *n.* A promiscue. — *ME*.
string (*sträng*) *n.* *P.t.* and *p.p.* of *string*. — *adj.* Tense or exhausted.
string-out (*sträng'out*) *adj.* *Slang*. 1.2. Stripped from ingestion of a drug. 3. Addicted to a drug. 4.3. Depleted from long drug use. 6. Physically or emotionally exhausted.
strut (*strük*) *n.* *strut-ted, strut-ting, struts*. — *adv.* To walk with pompous heaving swaggers. — *n.* 1. To display in order to impress others. 2. To brace with a supporting bar or rod. — *n.* 1. A pompous self-important gait. 2. A bar or rod used to brace a structure against forces applied from the side. — *idiom.* *strut (one's) stuff*. *Slang*. To behave or perform ostentatiously; show off. [*ME strouten, to stand out* < *OE strouten, to stand out stiffly*. See *star-*.] — *strut'ter* *n.*
stru·thi·ous (*ströö'thi·əs*, -thē·ä's) *adj.* Of, relating to, or resembling an ostrich or a related bird; rancid. [*< LLat. struthio, ostrich* < *LGr. strouthion* < *Gk. strouthos*.]
strych·nine (*strük'nin*) *n.*, *pl.* *-nins*, *-nön's* *n.* An extremely poisonous crystalline alkaloid, C₂₁H₃₃N₃O₂, derived from nux vomica and related plants and used as a poison for rodents and other pests and typically in medicine as a vasodilator for the central nervous system. [*Fr.* < *NLaz. Strychnos*, genus name < *Lat. strychnos*, a kind of nightshade < *Gk. strukhnon*.]
strych·nin·ism (*strük'nin-iz-m*) *n.* *pl.* *-isms* *n.* A pathological condition induced by strychnine poisoning.
Str·art (*strö'är, stryö'är*). Rolling house of Scotland (1371–1603) and of England and Scotland (1603–49 and 1660–1714).
Stuart, Charles Edward, "the Young Pretender." 1720–88. Pretender to the British throne who led the last Jacobite rising (1745–46) but was defeated in battle and fled to France.
Stuart, Gilbert Charles, 1755–1828. Amer. painter particularly known for his portraits of George Washington.
Stuart, Henry. See Lord Bernlay.
Stuart, James Ewell Brown ("Jeb"). 1833–64. Amer. Confederate general who was mortally wounded during the Wilderness Campaign (1864).
Stuart, James (Francis) Edward, "the Old Pretender." 1688–1766. Pretender to the British throne who made two unsuccessful attempts to claim the throne of Great Britain.

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Stress marks:
' (primary),
' (secondary), as in
dictionary (dík'shə-nr'ē)